a Dark Bay Horse, a natural Pacer, 14 igh, with a white Spot over one of his franded as the Mare.

ife, Two Saddles, one pretty good, high the other low before, with a Patch on the new Stirrup Leathers, and a new Hou-Whoever apprehends the Thief, shall rded with Forty Shillings, or secures the see, Mare, and Saddles, with Eight Pounds, either the Horse or Mare, with Four paid by ABRAHAM WRIGHT.

To be FREIGHIED. HE new Sloop CHAR-LOTTE, which will be well fitted for the Sea. She was Built for a very fast Sailer, 6 and will not carry fo much as the might have done if Built otherwise, but will carry near shels of Grain. Enquire of Mr. Samuel

OLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on ay the Eighteenth of March next, at the of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, lerick County,

Herring-Bay.

following Tracts of LAND, late the late of Mr. James Wardrop, deceased, in Frederick County.

ract called Hazard, lying on } ocockeague, containing itto called Partnership, lying on Side of Manochasy, below the 280 Sought, lying on a Draught of am, near the Head of a Spring

Anderson's old Place, Spring, lying on the East Side about 50 Perches below the

ering, lying about a Mile from gesi's, and near the main Road thro' Frederick Town, ring, lying about 8 Miles from Town, on a Run call'd Millit runs into Kittackton Creek.

Delight, lying on a small Run
rry's Branch, at the Foot of Mountain, near Curry's Gap, Jury, lying Half a Mile from } ill, lying about 8 Miles above

of Conococheague, on the East k Run, near Patowmack River, d, lying near John George Ar-the West Side of the Road m Conococheague to Frederick-

lying near a Branch called flee's Spring Branch, on the e of the main Road leading rick-Town, by Robert Ewans's, Level, joining to a Tract of d Needwood, formerly laid out comas Cresap,
e, or Terms of Sale, apply to
JAMES DICK.

TO BE SOLD, E Tracts of Land adjoining, containupwards of Twelve Hundred Acres, Ik-Ridge about Eight Miles from Paling. For Title and Terms apply to FRANCIS HATFIELD.

REAS the Act of Affembly of this ovince, made and passed in 1733, for a making current Ninety Thousand Pounds, nmissioners of the Loa fore think it their Duty, to inform all have any Bonds in that Office, to come rge the same; otherwise they will be against as the Law directs. igned per Order,

ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

RIND, at the PRINTINGnay be supplied with this th are taken in and inserted roportion for long Ones.

THE

[Numb. 878.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, March 4, 1762.

Heads of Mr. PITT's Speech the first Day in Parliament.

E began with a Defence of his own Conduct during his Administration, and added his Reafons for resigning the Seals.—He treated such of his Associates who had opposed a German War, as State Cowards and Political Misers; affirmed that all our Advantages in all Parts of the World were owing to it; that it was his Opinion it should be continued and vigorously pursued; that those who talked so grudgingly of 20 Millions (Mr. Cust, Brother of the Speaker, who had just before spoke against a German War, &c.) when those Millions were to terminate a glorious War by a more glorious Peace, were fitter to calculate behind a Counter, than to direct the Measures of a great Kingdom. He objected strongly to the recalling our Troops from Germany, and declared that he would protest against it, tho' he should fingle in his Opinion.

That he should not seek to skreen himself under the slimsy Covering of a Resignation, but was ready to justify every Measure he had advised in the Prosecution of the War, and the Support of his Majesty's Allies.—That he wished the Parliament would call for all the Papers relavive to the Spanish Affairs, which had a long Time robb'd him of many Hours of Rest; but as he had determined not to lose one Hour of Honour, he had withdrawn from Councils which he utterly renounced; that in or out of Place he should always be happy to assist the King and his Administration with his Advice—when that Administration was formed; for at present there seemed to be none.—That, tho' his Oath restrained him from divulging the Secrets of the Cabinet, he was yet at Liberty to declare his Conversation with the King, and that he would do hereafter.—That as France had published so erroneous an Account of the Negociation, he hoped our Rulers would, in Desence of their own and the Nation's Honour, give a true Narrative to the World; for that he averted, and for the Truth of his Averment, did appeal to the Spanish Minister himself, that no such Memorial as stands inserted in the French Narrative was ever delivered by that Gentlem the French Narrative was ever delivered by that Gentieman.

—That he looked upon himfelf as a private Man, and never
withd to be replaced in his Office; certain he was, that he
never would follicit it, and he believed it would never be
effered him.—That he wished to see the King's Measures
carried on with Unanimity, and was happy in this Opportunity of returning to the House, that the foreign Packets
might carry to every Court the more authentic Accounts of a Parliamentary Harmony.

a Parliamentary Harmony.

It was remarkable that not a fingle personal Invective came from his Mouth, and that he desended himself both warmly and modestly, to the Satisfaction of many in the House, and the utter Consussion of others.—Mr. Greenville attempted to Answer him, opposed the calling for Papers, or examining any past Transactions.—But a general Buz in the House soon silented him.

DUBLIN, November 17.

THE following Sums have been granted by our Pailiament to the enfuing Persons and Public Uses. To the Trustees of the Linen Manusature, for two Years, 40001. in the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught. To the Corporation of the Inland Navigation from Kilkenny to Ennisteague, 40001. To finish the Church of St. Thomas in the City of Dublin, 10001. For carrying on the Inland Navigation from Dublin to Shannon, 10,0001. For carrying on the Pier at Dunlearly, 30001. For promoting English Protestant Charter Schools, 12,0001. Towards carrying on the Building of St. Catharine's Church Dublin, 10001. To finish the Aquedust from the River Finisk to the Turn of Dungraven in the County of Waterford, 5001. To remove the Obstructions in the Navigation of the River Barrow, from the Tide Water of St. Mullin's to Monasterevan, 20001. For extending the Pier of Ballbriggan at Skefries, 25001. For clearing and improving the Channel of Cork Harbour, from the Custom-House Quay to a Place called Black Rock, 40001. For making the Shannon navigable from Limerick to Killaloe, Soco1. For carrying on the Inland Navigation of the Black Water from Dromagh to Coppoquin, 25001. Fer the Payment of the Debts of the Foundling-Hospital, and to finish and furnish the same 30001. To make a navigable Canal from the Bason of Drumreagh, in the County of Tyrone, to Farlogh Lough in the said County, 30001. To the Widow and Children of the late Dr. Mosse, who projected and superintended the Building of the Lying-in-Hospital. Tyrone, to Farlogh Lough in the faid County, 3000 l. To the Widow and Children of the late Dr. Mosse, who projected and superintended the Building of the Lying-in-Hospital, 3000 l. To Mr. George Simple, the Engineer and Architect of Fest-Ridge, Dublin, 2001. To Arthur Mereven. Esq. of Effex-Bridge, Dublin, 500 l. To Arthur Mervyn, Efq; 2000 l. to enable him to finish the Mill and Granaries at Naul in the County of Meath. To finish the Dock at the West End of the North Wall, Dublin, 2000 l. To the Dublin Society for the Improvement of Husbandry, Arts, &c. 2000 l. A further Sum of 1000 l. per Annum, for two Years, to be granted to the Protestant Charter School. To encourage the Cambrick Manusacture at Dundalk, 1375 l.

LONDON, December 3.

In Contradiction to the first and second Articles of the British Court's Answer to the Ultimatum of France, delivered by M. de Bussy to Mr. Pitt the 17th of August last, the French Ministry have got the following Piece inserted in the Hague Gazette.

Letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil to the Duke de Choi-feuil, October 30, 1761.

My LORD,

My Lord, Cetober 30, 1761.

My Lord, HAVE read with Surprize, in the Historical Memorial of the Negociations of France and England, relative to Peace, what is imputed to me by the English on Occasion of the Limits of Canada; and as there is nothing more false and chimerical than that Assertion, I must, my Lord, give you an Account of what passed on that Head between Mr. Amborst and me.

I traced no Limits whatseever, when I capitulated, and never expressed myself, in my Parleys with that General, but in the simple Terms of Canada. Seven or Eight Days after the Surtender of the Country, he sent an Officer to domand of me instructive Charts concerning the Extent of that Colony; to which I answered in the Negative, because they had been plundered with my Effects at Quebec, contrary to the Faith of the Capitulation of that Place; and that Officer having then shewn me a Map which be had about him, I denied the Limits marked in it, and werbally substituted others, which extended Louisiana on ene Side to the Carrying Place of the Miamis, which is the Latitude of the Lands whose Waters fall into the River Onabache, and on the Side 21 far as the upper Part of the River of the Illinois.

What I have the Honour to write to you, my Lord, is indisputable: I am not assisted the English producing any Proof of the contrary; because there has been no Ast signed, nor any Line drawn on this Subjest. I am charged to give you Notice thereof, to prevent surther Impositions in this Respect. I am, Sec.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil.

A certain great Commoner, in his sirst Speech in Parlia-

A certain great Commoner, in his first Speech in Parliament, when a young Man, had Occasion, severely to attack the late Sir Robert Walrolz. That unpopular Member the late Sir Robert Walfole. That unpopular Member heard him out with Temper, and then coolly gave for Answer, that whenever a young Puppy get entered among a Pack of Hounds, and fell upon a worng Scent, he ought to be whipped in. The Rejoinder to this was thought to be at least equally cuting—A young Puppy (said the Orator) at his fif Entrance among the Pack ought rather furely to fland excused, under such a Circumstance—but when an old Hound falls upon a wrong Scent, he undoubtedly deserves to be hanged.

The bumble ADDRESS of the House or Commons to the KING; presented on the 16th of November, 1761.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty the most humble and hearty Thanks of this House, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

Permit us, at the same Tirae, to offer to your Majesty our warmest Congratulations on the joyful and aussicious Event of your Royal Nuprials, with a Princess descended from an illustrious Protestant Line, distinguished by the most eminent Graces and Endowments, and worthy to be the Royal Partner of your Throne, by possessing every Virtue that can adorn it.

it. We beg leave also to express our just Sense of that affectionate Regard, which your Majesty has shewn for your People, by consulting, on this most important and interesting Occasion, as on every other, their Happiness, and that of their Posterity. And we assure your Majesty, that with Hearts full of Gratitude for this signal Instance of your Royal Attention to the Welfare of your Subjects, and thoroughly sensible of the exalted Merit of your illustrious Consort, your faithful Commons will not fail to make such honourable and ample Provision, as may enable her to support her Royal ample Provision, as may enable her to support her Royal Dignity with proper Lustre, in case the shall survive your Majesty; for the long Continuance of whose Life we shall reserve case to offer up to the Digner Provision of the Provision of the

Majesty; for the long Continuance of whose Life we shall never cease to offer up to the Divine Providence our most ardent Vows.

Allow us, Sir, to return our sincere and humble Thanks to your Majesty, for your tender Concern for the Prosperity of your People, in wishing to restore to them the Blessings of Peace; and to declare that we cannot too much admire that Humanity, so becoming your Royal Breast, which, amids the Successes of your own Kingdoms, seels for the Calamities of other Nations.

the Successes of your own Kingdoms, feels for the Calamities of other Nations.

We are fully persuaded, that these beneficent Dispositions, which induced your Majesty to consent to the Appointment of a Congress for a general Pacification, and to enter into a Negociation with France for a particular Peace, could not have failed of the desired Effect, if the Enemy, influenced by the same Motives, had shewn the same good Intentions, and would have complied with such Conditions as were requisite for the Accomplishment of that salutary Work.

We do most gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's Vigilance and Firmness in not suffering the Hopes or Expectations of Peace to produce the least Suspence or Relaxation in the Exertion of your Arms. And we congratulate your Majesty on those happy Successes, which, under the Good Providence of God, we must ascribe to the Wisdom and Vigour of your Majesty's Measures; to which we owe the Reduction of Dominies, the Conquest of Belleisse, atchieved with so much Reputation to the British Arms, and the Destruction of the Enemy's Power in the East-Indies, by the Acquisition of Pondicherry, their last remaining Settlement of any Strength in those Countries.

The wise and able Conduct of his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, whereby he hath successively defeated the Projects of the Enemy, and hath prevented their

Ferdinand of Brunswick, whereby he hath successively de-feated the Projects of the Enemy, and hath prevented their

making that Progress, which from their superior Numbers,

making that Progress, which from their superior Numbers, they expected, together with that gracious Approbation, which your Majesty hath been pleased to express of the Valour Oryour Troops, cannot but give the highest Satisfaction to your faithful Commons: And they see, with just Admiration, the repeated Proofs, in every Campaign, of that unshaken Resolution, and of those aitonishing Efforts, which alone could have enabled your Majesty's great Ally, the King of Prussia, to resist the numerous Forces of his Enemies.

We beg Leave to assure your Majesty of our intire Concurrence and Support in the most effectual Prosecution of the War, for the Interest and Advantage of these Kingdoms; and in maintaining, to the utmost of our Power, the good Falth and Honour of your Majesty's Crown, and the Engagements entered into with your Allies; and that we are truly sensible, that the constant Care and Attention of your Majesty to pursue the most vigorous Measures in every Part, where any successful Impression can fill be made upon the Enemy, are the only Means to attain that desirable Object, an honourable and a lasting Peace.

We receive, with the deepest Gratitude, that most endearing Expression of your Majesty's unbounded Goodness and Affection towards this your native Country, in the solemn Declaration, which your Majesty has been pleased to make, that as well in the Prosecution of the War as in the Conclusion of the Peace, no Consideration whatever shall induce you to depart from the true Interests of these your Kinsdoms.

that as well in the Protecution of the War as in the Conclufion of the Peace, no Confideration whatever shall induce
you to depart from the true Interests of these your Kingdoms,
and from the Honour and Dignity of your Crown.
Your Majesty may be assured, that your saithful Commons
will thearfully grant such Supplies, as the Nature and Extent
of the several Services shall be sound to require; firmly relying on your Majesty's Wisdom and Justice, that they will
be applied with the strictest Oeconomy, and in such a Manner as may most effectually Answer the great Ends for which

be applied with the firitest Oeconomy, and in such a Manner as may most effectually Answer the great Ends for which they shall be granted.

We do, with great Truth, assure your Majesty, that it is our most earnest Desire, that this sirst Parliament convened by your Royal Authority, may, by their Conduct, give your Majesty a happy Proof of the Zeal, the Loyalty, and the Assession of your People.

Sensible of the difficult Crisis, in which we are assembled, we are determined to concur, with the greatest Firmness and

we are determined to concur, with the greateft Firmness and Unanimity, in whatever may contribute to the public Welfare, may tend to defeat the Views and Expectations of our Enemies, and may convince the World, that there are no Difficulties which your Majesty's Wisdom and Perseverance, with the Assistance of your Parliament, cannot surmount.

The following is the ANSWER of His Majesty to the ADDRESS of the Hon. House of Commons.

ADDRESS of the Hon. House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my bearty Thanks for this very dutiful
and affectionate Address. The early Proofs of your most
cordial Attachment to Me and My Family, upon the Occasion of
My Marriage, and the particular Regard and Attention which
you express for the Queen in a Matter that so nearly concerns Her,
cannot but give Me the most sensible Satisfaction. The Assurances of your steady and vigorous Support must add the greatest
Weight to my Endeavours for the Public Good; and will be be
surest Means of bringing the War, in which we are engaged, to
such a Conclusion, as is the constant Object of My Wishes, and
will most effectually provide for the Honour, Happiness and
Security of My Kingdoms.

The SPEECH of the Speaker of the House of Commons, on Wednesday, December 2, 1761.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

I T has been the first Care of your faithful Commons, to take into their Consideration what your Majesty most affectionately recommended to them from the Throne, name-

affectionately recommended to them from the Throne, namely, the enabling your Majesty to make that Provision for the Queen, in case she shall survive you, to which her Royal Dignity, and her own Merit, give her the justest Claim.

On such an Occasion, I should ill discharge the Trust, which has lately been reposed in me by the Commons, and most graciously constitued by your Majesty, if I omitted to assure you, that they feel the warmest Sentiments of Gratitude to your Majesty, who have made their Happiness, and that of their Posterity, your principal Object. Of this your Majesty has given abundant Proof, by your Royal Nuptials with a Princess, whose illustrious Ancestors were early Asserters of the Civil and Religious Liberties of Mankind, and in Consequence closely attached to your Majesty's Family; a Princess, whom the most diffinguished Virtues, and amiable Endowments, pointed out to your Majesty's Choice, and made the Partner of the brightest Crown in Europe.

I cannot but esteem it a very singular Honour and Happing

made the Partner of the brightest Crown in Europe.

I cannot but esteem it a very singular Honour and Happiness to myself, that the first Bill, which by Command of the Commons, I present to your Majesty, is a Bill, in which they have, with the greatest Zeal and Unanimity, endeavoured to testify their Duty to your Majesty, and your Royal Confort; and that it is no less acceptable to your Majesty, than to your Commons, and all whom they represent.

But, SIR, though they have passed it with the utmost Expedition, which their Forms allow, yet it is a Matter of real Satisfaction to them, that they can entertain the most pleasing and well-sounded Hope, that it will be a long Course of Years, before it can have any Essex. And the domestic Happiness of the Queen is so inseparably connected with the public laterests of your l'eople, that on the Behalf of her